THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865. NO. 96

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year	$10 00
" 6 months	5 00
" 1 month	1 00
Weekly, 1 year	$3 00
" 6 months	2 00
" 1 month	50

Cash in advance.

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 square,	1 day		$ 1 00
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1 "	2 "		6 00
1 "	3 "		8 00
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1 "	3 "		20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month	$20 00
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" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

We publish below a brief epistle from "PEATUR SUGGS," written from "Turkee Roust," to which we invite attention. Peatur, like many other wise men, was very much opposed to the advice given the people of the State against electing men to office who were ineligible, but we have no doubt that he, like others, will soon conclude that our position was the only tenable one for the South to take, and will back us with all the power of his mighty pen. Read it:

Rock. Republic.

"TURKEE ROUST, August 30, 1865.

"It is a grate pitty, Mr. Eddeturs, that seeh a shete as *The Republick* is purmitted too bee succulated. It has pizund the hole of the nuse-papers in Virginny, and maid them all taulk the saim durnd nonsens it dus itself. It minds me of a ole mesmurist onst cum too this plais, and gav a exabishun, and sot all the ole men and wimen dancin when nary won on em wanted too. Thar they owl ar a ekoin youre infurnal fidul bout not letin oficurs an ceseshunurs run for Kongris and Legislaycher. We ar a gwyne to stop your blarsted fulishnes in this villaige surtin. Capting Suggs, who ware the braivist quarter mastur in the survis, and was a gwyne to stonish the yanks in Kongris, is mad as a march hair. He ses evry man in *The Republick* nuses pairper ort to be shot, which air my opinyune shure, and modderit doins at that. Ef Gineril Turney kin stopp paipurs so kin we, and wots mo, we wont let um resoom.

"Durn your ugly pikchur, whar du you git the rite to say that men that ollurs held offiss shant ollurs du the saim. I hev nuthin too say bout privits. Thay dunno nuthin bout runnin eathur in warr or pease; but officurs is a difur ant breed of kattul. Look at Capting Suggs—graitest fineansur in the wurld—hand'nt nary red befo the waw, and kum out with nineteen farms, bot with tis hard urnings—sich a man as that would pay off the nashunel det in fo yurs—but kant run cos *The Republick* ses he kant be swore in. Ef youd heern the Capting swar like I hav, you mite no he kin swar to enythink.

"You shal heer frum me agin. In the meentime I let you no weve oll took the oth, and we aint the men, when we taik ennything, not to keep it.

"Yours, with contemp,
PEATUR SUGGS."

A GREAT ADVANTAGE.—Come till America, Pat!" writes a son of the Emerald Isle to his friend in Ireland; "tis a fine country to get a livin in. All ye have to do is to get a three cornered box and fill it with brick and carry it till the top of a four story building, and the man at the top does all the work."

The Mexican Question said to have been Discussed in Cabinet Meeting—A Scene between Seward and Harlan—Juarez not be Supported, &c.

[From the Courier des Etats Unis, September 8th.[

We have received from Washington the following despatch:

The Mexican question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, and which was presided over by President Johnson. All the members present expressed themselves favorable to the *statu quo* except Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, who desired that Juarez should at least be indirectly supported. Quite a lively scene took place between Mr. Seward and Mr. Harlan, the premier telling Mr. Harlan that he sacrificed the true interests of the country to the love of vain popularity, that it was not dignified for this Government to aid Juarez indirectly, and that it was not advantageous to support him openly.—President Johnson fully agrees with the views of the Secretary of State, and declared that he regretted the speech of Mr. Harlan made some time since in public; and that members of the Cabinet ought never to forget that their words are always construed as having been inspired by the Government. He would lose no opportunity to disavow any such inconsiderate speeches, the same as he had disavowed Sheridan's views by reducing his army two-thirds.

Mr. Johnson, when the meeting was about breaking up, said that he would not determine upon a fixed policy toward Mexico, before the meeting of Congress, when he would discuss in his message whatever might seem best for the country. It is evident that the President is animated with the same pacific feelings as Mr. Seward and the majority of the Cabinet.

If it is true that Juarez has evacuated Chihuahua, and is obliged to take refuge in the United States, the resumption of official relations with Mexico will be considerably facilitated.

REV. DR. DEEMS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *News* of Saturday says:

It will be noticed that the Rev. Dr. Deems will preach to-morrow morning in the Cooper Institute. He is an able and eloquent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For some years he was the agent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, and met the Board at its monthly on Thursday last. This visit of the Southern clergy to our city we hail as the harbinger of good times. There is room enough in our wicked city for all the faithful ministers to work who can be spared from other sections of the land, and who does not preach politics—as is so fashionable with the New York clergy—but the Gospel.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m.

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77-3m-pd

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus W. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6mo

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS,

Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

BOUGHTON WHEAT

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year, - $3,00
Six Months, - - - - - - - - 2,00
One Month, - - - - - - - - - 50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

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Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 6.5—3mo.

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S.

Quartermaster's Office,
1fd86 Main Street.

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith.

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k.

Sept. 11, 1865. tf693

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w8—w2:4

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.

Apply to JOHN WASHINGTON, or

DR. M. WHITEHEAD.

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

Candidates for the Convention.

Under this caption, we published an article, a few days since, in which we referred to the argument of the New York *Herald* relative to the election of soldiers to fill our offices of trust and honor. We did not say all we intended, when we commenced that article, and now resume it for the purpose of noticing the question more at length.

We stated in the article, above referred to, that Hon. N. Boyden's election was sure with or without opposition, and that the contest is between Ham. C. Jones, Jr., and Dr. I. W. Jones. Mr. Boyden being a gentleman of unquestionable consistency and the acknowledged champion of the conservative party in this section of the State, it is unnecessary for us to advocate his claims to a position that the people have already marked out for him. He will be one of our representatives: Ham. C. Jones, Jr. or Dr. I. W. Jones will be the other. Which, we again ask, shall it be? This is a question for the people to determine; and we are disposed to leave it entirely to the honest masses of the people; but it seems there are a few agitators, who claim to be models of consistency, that are not willing that the people shall vote their honest convictions or for gentleman of their preference. The character of these men is well known. They claim to be the only true Union men in the State: they boast a consistency which they are not entitled to; they look upon every man as a fit subject for proscription who dares oppose their scramble for office. We contend that there is not, but one true party in the South. There is now no such thing as a Union and a dis-union party. Every man, no matter what his anticedents, is for an early reconstruction of the Union. The New York *Herald* truly says, "there are no rebels now; that rebels died with the rebellion." So say we. But there are men laboring to deceive the people into the belief that Ham. C. Jones is still a rebel, and that he will not be permitted to take his seat in the Convention if elected. What are the facts in the case? Ham. C. Jones, Jr. was a Lt. Colonel in the Confederate army. He has been pardoned for the offense he committed against the government of the United States, while serving in that capacity, by the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson. He is now to all intense and purposes as good a Union man as Dr. Jones: He possesses qualifications for Legislation that Dr. Jones does not: He has the confidence of the people; but many have been made to believe that he will not be acceptable to the government. We tell the people that it is false; that Ham. Jones, while he is more acceptable to the people, he is equally as acceptable to the government as Dr. Jones. If not, then what does the proclamation of President Johnson avail? President Johnson is too pure a patriot and gentleman to be guilty of a mockery. Neither by the President's nor the Governor's proclamation is any man denied the right of franchise or debarred from holding office, who has taken the amnesty oath in good faith and who does not come under the head with those mentioned in the fourteen excluded classes.

But what does the Herald say? It is a paper that supports the administration, and occupies a position which enables it better to understand the views of the President and the Northern people than we. Here is what it says:

The Southern people are electing to the various offices that they have the right to fill, men who are well known to have been active, energetic rebels. They choose to reconstruct a Southern State, the men who did most to destroy it and to carry it out of the Union. They do this for a simple reason; there are no other men who the people will trust. They know that with a few exceptions, the so-called Union men of the South are slippery fellows, weak-kneed trimmers, who were rebels when the rebellion was up—and Union men when it was down. Such men will not be trusted where they are known, and we ought to rejoice over it as a healthy sign of the real honest republicanism of the South. We ought also to regard it as a healthy sign that the Southern people choose to be represented in peace by the men who led them in war. The Northern people will do the same. No one has given up the rebel cause so completely as the Southern soldiers. No class of the Southern people is so fair or honest, or so sincerely earnest in their desire to see the country pacified. These are the men that the South now puts in office. It is, as we say a healthy sign—but there is to be a fight about it with the radicals—especially in so far as the South wishes to be represented in Congress by this class of men.—

The Herald is right, and we believe it but reflects the views of President Johnson in the premises, who is himself a Southern man well acquainted with the Southern people, their necessities, their devotion to the country, and he does not ask them to sacrifice principle or manliness, but to do their full duty to our common Government, and he will prove himself our friend indeed. He has already acted in such a way as to entitle him to our confidence and favor. He has pointed out the path of peace and and prosperity and it is our duty to follow it.

Neither does the action of the Governor justify the absurd supposition of those who have been misled by those prowling sycophants who have told them that Ham C. Jones, Jr., would not be permitted to take his seat if elected; for has not the Governor appointed full Colonels to high positions of trust and honor in this State? He certainly has, and we have heard of no objection being made to it. Not only so, but nearly every office in South Carolina is filled by men who were officers under the defunct Confederate Government. In Mississippi we observe several members in her Convention who, not only held office in the Confederacy, but actually voted for the secession ordinance of that State.

Now fellow citizens, you all want to get back into the Union. You want men in the Convention who are capable of doing this work effectually for you, then vote for Hon. N. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, Jr. and half the work, so far as Rowan county is concerned, will be accomplished.

Murder of an Injured Husband.

A Mrs. Slater, a farmer's wife, near Cuba, Tennessee, falling in love with a hired man named Holliday, employed by her husband, and finding the latter in the way, the wife and her lover decided to kill him. The Memphis *Advertiser* of the 29th ult. says:

"Holliday entered the house of Slater, and in presence of his wife, and it is thought with her countenance and help, cruelly shot the unfortunate man down, and while helpless by reason of the wounds proceeded to literally cut him to pieces with a bowie knife.

"No tongue can tell the painful scene that burst upon the neighbors who flocked to the spot when the deed was made public. The victim of base deceit and brutal ferocity lay extended upon the floor, an indistinguishable mass of rags, flesh and blood, with just life enough left to moan out the nameless sufferings induced by his fearful condtion.

"The wretch and his guilty partner were permitted to go at large until last Monday, when he was arrested and brought to this city by Mr. Satterthwaite, who conducted him before Esquire Hall, by whom he was held for examination.

"The unfaithful wife was also brought in as a prisoner yesterday, and will appear at the same time for trial.

"The knife with which Holliday committed the deed, now in possession of the magistrate, presents the appearance of a butcher knife after a day's slaughter."

HEAVY ROBBERY—A citizen of Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Long, on his way North on a business trip, stopped at Chattanooga, Tennessee, over night. His trunk contained six thousand dollars in gold, one thousand in greenbacks, four thousand in drafts payable in New York, and a large amount of five-twenties, the whole amounting to the snug little sum of forty three thousand dollars. The trunk was taken from the hall of the hotel by two soldiers, William Hanley and Alexander Trumbull, both of Co. C. First United States Engineers, who were arrested.—The trunk was recovered. The culprits will be tried by court-martial. Hanley is an old offender, having had numerous adventures as a bounty jumper. *Louisville Journal.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The President on Wednesday evening granted the following pardons:

Thoms Wallace, Petersburg: George W. Southerland Petersburg; James H. Cox, Chesterfield. Also the following:

A. M. T. Rust, Va.; Joseph E. Brown, Ga.; Mrs. Barnard, Ala.; Bedford Brown, N. C., and many others from Ala. and Va.

New York, Sept.—New Orleans correspondence of the 2d inst. mentions the arrival at Houston of Gen. Sheridan and staff.

General Sheridan was *en route* for San Antonio.

General Custer, with 3 cavalry regiments, passed through Henry's Head, fifty miles north of Houston, on the 25th of August, *en route* to Western Texas.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—The reported prevalence of the yellow fever at Galveston is denied on good authority.

Distinguished Federal officers from Mexico state that the French troops have been removed from the line of the Rio Grande, and the native soldiers have been substituted. The disposition of the French officers to give and take offence is assigned as the cause.

Baron De Bruan has been dismissed for his insulting letter to Gen. Brown.

No Confederate officers have yet been received into the Emperor's service.

Louisville, Sept. 9.—The Nashville Episcopal Convention on the 7 inst., nominated for Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee the Rev. Charles F. Quinland, who for four years was chaplain of the Rrock City Gûards, and afterward of a rebel regiment from this city. He was unanimously elected on the first ballot.

Returned rebel soldiers on Wednesday night burned the freedmen's schools at Dechard, Tennessee. Mr. Shultz, the teacher, was obliged to fly to save his life.

General Johnson, commanding the Middle District of Tennessee, has taken prompt measures to investigate these and other lawless acts.

The First Colored Mail Contractor.

The Postmaster General on the 8th made a contract with Robert Orrick, of Winchester, for conveying the mails from Pattown to Leesburg, Va., and intermediate points twice a week, at $525 per annum. The accepted bidder in this case is the first colored man to whom a contract for carrying the mails has been awarded since the department was organized. Of his own free will and accord, finding no line of stages on the above road, he came forward with commendable enterprise and industry and tendered a proposal for the service.

Kirby Smith Ordered to Washington.

It is reported that Kirby Smith has been ordered to report to the War Department, and is now *en route* from New Orleans.

Judge Haliburton, "Sam Slick," is dead.

The cholera appears to be receding.

A meeting of cotton bond holders has been called in London.

The session of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons of the United States on the 7th, at Columbus, Ohio, was the first held since 1859. This is owing to the fact that Memphis, where the session of 1862 should have been held, was then within the limits of a rebellious State. John D. Caldwell was confirmed as G. G. S., to which he was appointed in 1862.

Latest from New Orleans and Mobile.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—The steamers Evening Star and Fung Shuey, from New Orleans on the 2d, arrived late last night. The former brought $350.000 in specie.

The Turo buildings, one of the finest structures in New Orleans, situated on the levee, and occupied by colored troops, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst.

Commissioner Conway has issued a circular to freedmen and refugees desiring to lease lands for cultivation, instructing how to make application.

Restrictions upon the shipment of cotton from Alabama have been removed.

Gen. Girrard takes command at Mobile, *vice* Gen. Smith.

General Steedman, who commands in Ga., has issued the following

Important Order.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1865.

Provost Marshal's General Order No. 3

Information having been received at these headquarters that large numbers of Confederate and United States firearms are distributed over the State in the hands of designing persons; and it appearing that the peace of the State, the lives of the citizens, and the security of property are thereby greatly endangered, it is ordered:

First. That within thirty days next hereafter, all such arms of every description, together with all ammunition and munitions of war whatever, now in the hands of private persons, in this State, be turned over to the nearest Provost Marshal.

Second. That after the expiration of said thirty days, all Assistant Marshals within this department are directed to seize all such fire-arms and munitions of war found in the hands of one within their respective districts, and all persons found with such arms will be arrested and forwarded with the arms to these headquarters.

Third. Assistant Provost Marshals are hereby authorized to grant permits to such persons, as in their judgment are entitled to them, to retain private arms for sporting purposes, using their utmost discretion to prevent improper persons from enjoying this privilege.

By command of Major General Steedman.

C. H. GROSVENER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Provost Marshal General.

Circular From the Freedmen's Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.
Washington, D. C. Sept. 4, 1865.

Circular No. 15.—Circular No. 13, of July 28th, 1865, from this bureau, is hereby rescinded, and the following rules and regulations are adopted for the purpose of establishing a definite and uniform policy relative to abandoned lands or real property, and lands and real property which the United States shall have acquired a title by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise, which now or may hereafter come under the control of this bureau, by virtue of the act of Congress, approved March, 3d, 1864, establishing it, and by order of the President, to wit:

General Orders, No. 110, War Department, June 7th, 1864.

First, Abandoned lands referred to in the law and regulations governing this bureau, are defined, according to section second of an act of Congress Approved July 2d, 1864, as follows:

Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

Second. Property will not be regarded as confiscated until after the decree of the United States Court for the district in which the property may be found has been made, by which the property is condemned as enemies' property and becomes the property of the United States.

Third. All abandoned land or real property, and all land or real property to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, that is or may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands by virtue of said acts and orders of the President, is and shall be set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them as provided in section fourth of the act establishing the bureau, viz: to every male citizen whether refugee or freedmen as aforesaid, there shall be assigned no more than forty acres of such, and the persons to whom it is so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of said land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860 for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisement can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commission may by regulation prescribe at the end of said term. The occupant of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United State can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.

Fourth. All lands or other real property within the several States, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, to which the United States has acquired or shall acquire, by confiscation or sale or otherwise, and all abandoned real property in these States, property, whether confiscated or abandoned, remaining unsold or otherwise disposed of, shall have been properly transferred to the Bureau upon requisition of the Commissioners, shall be considered as under the control of the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned lands, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, and for the time authorized by the act establishing the Bureau; and no part or parcel of said confiscated or abandoned property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owners or other claimants, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said Commissioner.

Fifth. Assistant Commissioners will as rapidly as possible, cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned real property that is now or may hereafter come under their control, to be made, and besides keeping a record of such themselves, will forward monthly to the Commissioners of the Bureau copies of such descriptions, in the manner prescribed by circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this Bureau. They will with as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated and abandoned lands and property as may be deemed necessary for

the immediate use of refugees and freedmen, the specific division of which into lots, and the rental or sale thereof according to the law establishing the Bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable, and reported to the Commissioner. In the selection and setting apart such lands and property, care will be used to take that about which there is the least doubt that this Bureau should have custody and control of.

Sixth. Whenever any land or other real property that shall come into the possession of this Bureau as "abandoned" does not fall under the definition of "abandoned," as set forth in section two of the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1864, hereinbefore mentioned, it will be formally surrendered by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State in which such real estate is situated, upon its appearing that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in said section and act.

Seventh. Former owners of property held by this Bureau as abandoned, who claim its restoration on the ground of having received pardon of the President, will, as far as practicable forward their applications to the Commissioner of the Bureau, through the Superintendents and Assistant Commissioners of the districts and States in which this property is situated. Each application must be accompanied by, 1st. A copy of the special pardon of the President of the United States, or of the oath under his amnesty proclamation, when they are not embraced in any of the exceptions therein enumerated 2d. Proof of title. 3d. Evidence that the property has not been confiscated or libelled, in any United States Court, or if libelled, that proceedings against it have been discontinued. Officers of the Bureau through whose hands such applications may pass, will endorse thereon such facts as may assist the Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use to which the property is put by the bureau.

(Signed) O. A. HOWARD.

Maj. Gen. Commissioners of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Approved Sept. 4, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

LOCAL.

Mrs. Hester Crawford, of Columbia, Tenn, is anxious to obtain some information concerning her husband, A. H. Crawford, who was a member of 48th Tenn., and was wounded near Kinston, N. C, about the 9th March last.

The friends of the following named parties, also are desirous of obtaining information concerning them: Vincent V. Flack, 144th Ohio National Guards; Arthur Carns, and Seacord.

Any one possessing and knowledge of the above named will confor a great favor by communicating with this office or with the Commanding officer of the Post of Salisbury.

Frederick William Ahrens of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the 4th division of this collection district, including Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln counties.

Edward Henry Banner of Mt. Airy, Surry county, has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the 3rd division of this district, comprising the counties of Yadkin, Forsythe, Surry and Stokes.

Martin Luther Gunn and Peter Augustus Frercks, have been appointed U. S Inspectors of manufactured tobacco, spirits and brandy, for this district.

Important Notices.

We invite the attention of all persons interested, to the cards of H. H. Helper, Esq., Assessor, which are found in todays paper.

Good Order.

"Narry" local. Nothing to report. All quiet in and around the city of Salisbury. Good order is the proud boast of all. The Mayor has closed the doors of his court room and gone to the country, we suppose. The Freedmen are engaging in the peaceful pursuits of industry; consequently, we hear no voice from that Bureau. The weather is warm and dry. We need rain. Every body is at work judging from the racket we hear at the work shops. There is a ditch immediately in front of our office needs to be cleaned out. Our merchants have lots of goods they wish to sell. The country people should call and see them. The Banner is increasing in circulation daily. The candidates spoke at Gold Hill yesterday, and when they speak here next Monday, every body should hear them. It will be a good time to subscribe for the Banner on that day. There seems to be a great deal of marrying and giving marriages—as we sell a wonderful "sight" of marriage licens. Every body should take the oath and vote for Hon. N. Boyden and H. C. Jones, Jr. The election is on the 21st instant.

The Brazilian Blockaders Blockaded—Disabandment of General Urquiza's Army—English and French Accounts of the Military Situation, &c.

[Translated for the HERALD from the Paris Opinion Nationale of the 24th of August, 1865.]

The war on the Plate river has brought up a point of maritime law, which, we believe, has never before presented itsel. The Brazilian squadron ordered to blockade Paraguay, is, in turn blockaded by the batteries which the Paraguayans have mounted on the banks of the Parana. Will the neutral Powers consider a blockade of this irregular native entitled to respect? We would like to have the opinion on this subject of those newspapers that have denied the efficacy of the blockade of the Confederate States during the past four years.

The *Moniteur*, *Patrie* and *Journal des Debats*, strive to make the complete dispersion of General Urquiza's army appear as an important incident. This defection was occompanied by cries of "*Mueran los unitarios*," (the party under Mitre); *mueran los macacos* (the name given to the Brazilians in the countries near the Plate and Vivan loss Paraguayas. The triple alliance is now dissolved, and the hatred existing against Brazil is stronger than ever throughout all the Argentine provinces.

The English press, which since the commencement of the war has constantly demonstrated its sympathy for the pro slavery empire of Brazil, is candid enough to admit that the cause of the allies is by no means encouraging. The latest news published by the London *Globe* states that the Barazilians had met with a serious reverse. There can be no dout but that Urquiza has joined Lopez with about eight thousand men, and that the Blance party is about to get up another revolution in Montevideo.

According to the *Daily News* a crisis is imminent. The Paraguayans have occupied the Brazilian city of Urugnay, in the province of Rio Grande, when at the same time a body of twenty-five thousand men are in possession of La Restauracion. On the other hand, the Brazilian squadron had prepared on the 29th of June to descend the river as far as Goya, as the Paragnayans had mounted batteries below the Bella Vista in order to cut off their retreat. A Brazilian correspondent writes:—"Commodore Barros and his officers are very suspicious of Uragnay. We are on half rations, and are short of ammunition and fuel."

OFFICERS IN THE SOUTH.—It has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the case of the Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C., recently appointed who could not take the oath prescribed by an act of Congress passed last winter, that such appointees may perform the duties of their positions without pay until Congress meets, and take the risk of Congress providing for their payment. It is found almost impossible to fill the positions of post office, custom house and revenue officers in the South with suitable persons, who can take the oath that they have not aided or abetted the Rebellion.

Notwithstanding the admirable sermons that have been preached by our newspapers from Cherokee to Cape Hatteras, against the impolicy of leaving the State just at this time, we learn that a great number of our native Carolinians are about departing for the North West, with the intention of settling there, in this county alone we hear of at least twenty families, who either have left already; or will be upon the wing within the next few weeks. We regret to lose from amongst us so many who are "to the manor borne," but we must congratulate the people who live in the country where our friends are going, upon the early introduction among them of a little sterling North Carolina worth and honesty.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Toutant Beauregard, late a captain in the rebel artilery, and a nephew of General Beauregard, was arrested a few days ago by the federal authorities while leaving New Orleans for New York city. A person of the same name; if not the same individual—lately became a naturalizad subject of the Emperor of Mexico.

MARRIED!

In this Town, at the County Court Clerk's Office, on the 13th instant, by Rev. William Lambeth, Mr W. F. LACKEY to Mrs. ISABELLA S. LEFLER.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Assessments made in this collection district based upon transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 16⅔ dollars to one of United State currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor 3d District, N. C.

t'd96

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

4td95

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. Caldwell, Burke Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do Yancy, Madison, Buncomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do.. Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisons indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same; provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God

..... and subscribed before me, }
this ..... day of ..... A. D. 1864. }

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865 All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d'd98

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear an ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. 3ly-63—

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

AND

Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1m-d85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS,

Bonnet Silks and Satins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

Stop the Thieves!

I LOST last week thirty or thirty-five bushels of wheat taken from my granery by means of a false key. I will give TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the apprehesension of the thieves and information that will enable me to obtain the wheat.

3td94pd J. P. WISEMAN.

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State; under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hencefforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-65

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2awd2w

DR. NESBITT,

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf